

PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL LETTER
(Small Entity)Docket No.
6573-62441TO THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

Transmitted herewith for filing under 35 U.S.C. 111 and 37 C.F.R. 1.53 is the patent application of:

Gary W. Sinde

For: **NEURAL NETWORKS FOR INGRESS MONITORING**

Enclosed are:


- ☒ Certificate of Mailing with Express Mail Mailing Label No. **EL 504 432 787 US**
- ☒ 6 sheets of drawings.
- ☐ A certified copy of a application.
- ☒ Declaration ☒ Signed. ☐ Unsigned.
- ☒ Power of Attorney
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement
- ☐ Preliminary Amendment
- ☒ Verified Statement(s) to Establish Small Entity Status Under 37 C.F.R. 1.9 and 1.27.
- ☒ Other: **Diskette containing a programs and databases to accompany written description.**

CLAIMS AS FILED

For	#Filed	#Allowed	#Extra	Rate	Fee
Total Claims	124	- 20 =	104	x \$9.00	\$936.00
Indep. Claims	4	- 3 =	1	x \$39.00	\$39.00
Multiple Dependent Claims (check if applicable) <input type="checkbox"/>					\$0.00
BASIC FEE					\$345.00
TOTAL FILING FEE					\$1,320.00

- ☒ A check in the amount of **\$1,320.00** to cover the filing fee is enclosed.
- ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge and credit Deposit Account No. **10-0435** as described below. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- ☐ Charge the amount of as filing fee.
- ☒ Credit any overpayment.
- ☒ Charge any additional filing fees required under 37 C.F.R. 1.16 and 1.17.
- ☐ Charge the issue fee set in 37 C.F.R. 1.18 at the mailing of the Notice of Allowance, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.311(b).

Dated: July 18, 2000


Signature

cc:

**VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY
STATUS (37 CFR 1.9(f) AND 1.27 (c)) - SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN**Docket No.
6573-62441

Serial No.

Unknown

Filing Date

7/18/00

Patent No.

Issue Date

Applicant/ Gary W. Sinde

Patentee:

Invention: NEURAL NETWORKS FOR INGRESS MONITORING

I hereby declare that I am:

- ☐ the owner of the small business concern identified below:
☒ an official of the small business concern empowered to act on behalf of the concern identified below:

NAME OF CONCERN: Trilithic, Inc.ADDRESS OF CONCERN: 9202 E. 33rd. Street Indianapolis, Indiana 46236

I hereby declare that the above-identified small business concern qualifies as a small business concern as defined in 13 CFR 121.3-18, and reproduced in 37 CFR 1.9(d), for purposes of paying reduced fees under Section 41(a) and (b) of Title 35, United States Code, in that the number of employees of the concern, including those of its affiliates, does not exceed 500 persons. For purposes of this statement, (1) the number of employees of the business concern is the average over the previous fiscal year of the concern of the persons employed on a full-time, part-time or temporary basis during each of the pay periods of the fiscal year, and (2) concerns are affiliates of each other when either, directly or indirectly, one concern controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both.

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to and remain with the small business concern identified above with regard to the above identified invention described in:

- ☐ the specification filed herewith with title as listed above.
☒ the application identified above.
☐ the patent identified above.

If the rights held by the above-identified small business concern are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights to the invention is listed on the next page and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who could not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9(c) or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d) or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e).

Each person, concern or organization to which I have assigned, granted, conveyed, or licensed or am under an obligation under contract or law to assign, grant, convey, or license any rights in the invention is listed below:

- ☒ no such person, concern or organization exists.
☐ each such person, concern or organization is listed below.

FULL NAME

ADDRESS

☐

Individual

☐

Small Business Concern

☐

Nonprofit Organization

FULL NAME

ADDRESS

☐

Individual

☐

Small Business Concern

☐

Nonprofit Organization

FULL NAME

ADDRESS

☐

Individual

☐

Small Business Concern

☐

Nonprofit Organization

FULL NAME

ADDRESS

☐

Individual

☐

Small Business Concern

☐

Nonprofit Organization

Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities. (37 CFR 1.27)

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. (37 CFR 1.28(b))

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

NAME OF PERSON SIGNING:

Terry W. Bush

TITLE OF PERSON SIGNING

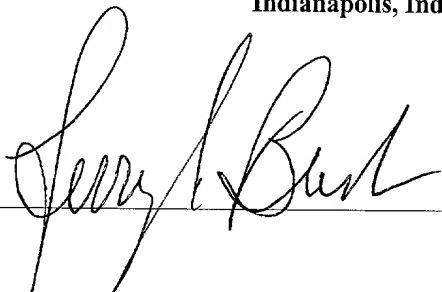
OTHER THAN OWNER:

Vice President

ADDRESS OF PERSON SIGNING:

9202 E. 33rd StreetIndianapolis, Indiana 46236

SIGNATURE:



DATE:

7/17/00

6573-62441

-1-

NEURAL NETWORKS FOR INGRESS MONITORINGCross-Reference to Related Applications

This is a regular utility patent application claiming priority to U. S.
5 provisional patent application serial number 60/144,678 filed July 20, 1999, the
disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Field of the Invention

This invention relates the investigation of noise in networks. More
10 specifically, the invention relates to the identification of the sources of ingress noise into
networks. It is disclosed in the context of the investigation of noise in community
antenna television (CATV), or "cable," systems, but is believed to be useful in other
applications as well.

15 Background of the Invention

From the beginning of cable television service in the early 1950's until
fairly recently, the predominant direction of information flow in cable systems has been
from the headend to the subscriber. However, with the advent of pay-per-view and other
cable services, it has become important to maintain the integrity of an upstream
20 communication pathway from the subscriber to the headend to permit the ordering of
services, and so on. The demand on the upstream communication pathway has
continuously increased, with the addition of shopping, banking, Internet access, and
other high-speed data communication services, including telephone services, being
offered over the so-called "return path" to the headend. The bandwidth of the return path
25 has been established in the 5 MHz to 42 MHz range. There are a number of sources of
signal and noise in this frequency band other than return path communication sources.
These other sources include, but are by no means limited to, amateur radio, citizens'
band radio, machinery noise, home appliance noise, home computer clock signals, AM
radio (which actually is slightly below the return path band, but nonetheless a trouble

09618615 071800

spot), and other electrical artifacts. It is often extremely difficult for the cable technician to determine where ingress into the cable system is coming from.

Summary of the Invention

5 According to one aspect of the invention, a method of identifying a source of ingress into a network includes storing frequency spectra of known sources of ingress, comparing the frequency spectrum of ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress, and determining from the comparison which of the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress is closest to the frequency spectrum of the ingress.

10 Illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, comparing the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and determining from the comparison which of the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress is closest to the frequency spectrum of the ingress together include finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress
15 to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

 Further illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes teaching a neural network the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

20 Illustratively, finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

25 Illustratively, teaching a neural network the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress together include using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency
30 spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, the method further includes digitizing the frequency spectrum of the ingress.

Further illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, comparing the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and determining from the comparison which frequency spectrum of a known source of ingress is closest to the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress together include finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes teaching a neural network the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, teaching a neural network the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress together include using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, comparing the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes digitizing the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, comparing the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and

5 known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

15 ingress.

20 ingress together include using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

25 includes digitizing the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

30 together include finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the

frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes teaching a neural network the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, teaching a neural network the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress together include using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

According to another aspect of the invention, an apparatus for identifying a source of ingress into a network includes memory for storing frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and a device for comparing the frequency spectrum of the ingress to frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and determining from the comparison which frequency spectrum of a known source of ingress is closest to the frequency spectrum of the ingress.

Illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, the device includes a device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Further illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, the device includes a neural network. The device teaches the neural network the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, the device includes a back propagation neural network for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, the device further includes a back propagation neural
5 network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress. The neural network and back propagation neural network together include a particle swarm optimizer for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

10 Illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, the device includes a device for digitizing the frequency spectrum of the ingress.

Further illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, the device includes a device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known
15 sources of ingress.

Illustratively, the device includes a back propagation neural network for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, the neural network and back propagation neural network
20 together include a particle swarm optimizer for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, the device includes a device for digitizing the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress. The memory includes a memory for storing the
25 thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, the device includes a device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, the device includes a neural network. The device teaches
30 the neural network the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, the device further includes a back propagation neural network for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

5 Illustratively, the neural network and back propagation neural network together include a particle swarm optimizer for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Further illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, the device
10 includes a device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the stored frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, the device includes a back propagation neural network for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of
15 the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

Illustratively, the neural network and the back propagation neural network together include a particle swarm optimizer for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

20 According to another aspect of the invention, a method of establishing ingress into a network includes developing a first frequency spectrum indicative of the condition of the network at a first time during the operation of the network, developing a second frequency spectrum indicative of the condition of the network at a second, later time, comparing the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum, and
25 determining from the comparison a condition of the network at the second time.

Illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, the at least one first frequency spectrum indicative of the condition of the network at a first time during the operation of the network includes multiple first frequency spectra indicative of the condition of the network at multiple first times during the operation of the network, and

the multiple first frequency spectra are combined prior to comparing the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra.

Further illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, the first frequency spectrum or the combined first frequency spectra indicative of the condition of the network at multiple first times during the operation of the network include a first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra indicative of a baseline condition of the network.

Additionally illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, comparing the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra and determining from the comparison the condition of the network at the second time together include finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra.

Illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra includes teaching a neural network the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra.

Further illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra includes using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra.

Additionally illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, teaching a neural network the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra together include using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra.

Illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, one or the other or both of the first and second frequency spectra are digitized at some point during the method.

According to yet another aspect of the invention, apparatus for
5 establishing ingress into a network includes a device for receiving frequency spectra. The device receives at least one first frequency spectrum indicative of the condition of the network at a first time during the operation of the network, receives a second frequency spectrum indicative of the condition of the network at a second, later time, compares the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum, and determines
10 from the comparison the condition of the network at the second time.

Illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, the at least one first frequency spectrum indicative of the condition of the network at a first time during the operation of the network includes multiple first frequency spectra indicative of the condition of the network at multiple first times during the operation of the network. The
15 device combines the multiple first frequency spectra prior to comparing the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra.

Further illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, the first frequency spectrum or the combined first frequency spectra indicative of the condition of the network at multiple first times during the operation of the network include a first
20 frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra indicative of a baseline condition of the network.

Additionally illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, the device for comparing the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra and determining from the comparison the condition of
25 the network at the second time together include a device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra.

Illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, the device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency
30 spectrum to the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra includes a

09518615 "071800

device for teaching a neural network the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra.

Further illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, the device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra includes a device for using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra.

Additionally illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, the device for teaching a neural network the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra together include a device for using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum or combined first frequency spectra.

Illustratively according to this aspect of the invention, the device includes a device for digitizing one or the other or both of the first and second frequency spectra at some point during the processing of the one or the other or both of the first and second frequency spectra.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention may best be understood by referring to the following detailed description and accompanying drawings which illustrate the invention. In the drawings:

Fig. 1 illustrates a diagram of hardware for implementing a system according to the present invention;

Figs. 2-5 illustrate graphs useful in understanding the present invention; and,

Fig. 6 illustrates a diagram useful in understanding the present invention.

Detailed Descriptions of Illustrative Embodiments

Referring now to Fig. 1, a hardware and data capture system 20 constructed according to the invention is illustrated. RF information is coupled from a cable return path test point 22 directly to a return path spectrum analyzer 24 such as, for example, the model SST-9580 return path spectrum analyzer available from Trilithic, Inc., 9202 East 33rd Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46236. This particular analyzer 24 filters out all frequencies above 42 MHz and examines all information from 375 KHz to 42 MHz. This entire bandwidth is processed with a digital signal processor in analyzer 24. The resulting data is then formatted for transmission by a secondary microprocessor in analyzer 24. The data can be recovered from, for example, an adjustable RF telemetry carrier, from a PC compatible RS-232C data link 26, or an ethernet link.

The data is recovered and saved using an IBM compatible 486, 66 MHz or faster PC 30 running Windows® 3.1, or later version, software. Also required are Trilithic SST Ingress Manager data collection and warning system software, or equivalent, Trilithic SST File Translator binary-to-spreadsheet converter software, or equivalent, and Microsoft® Excel® spreadsheet software, or equivalent. The data is displayed graphically as well as being saved in a binary format to the PC 30's hard disk. Each record is approximately 2 Kbytes in size and contains the entire spectrum of the source, as well as additional data related to the spectrum. The spectrum data will be parsed out into a spreadsheet compatible format. The spreadsheet can then do all of the data formatting for neural network processing.

In the illustrated embodiment of the invention, data to capture includes CB signals, AM radio, common path distortion and clean systems, that is, systems which do not display CB signal, AM radio, or common path distortion. The ingress manager software captures 50 samples of each type of disturbance, and writes the 50 samples of each to its respective file: CB_50.SST, AM_50.SST, CP_50.SST, and NOISE_50.SST. Illustrative sample displays are shown in Figs. 2-5, respectively. The spectral data is saved in a 112 byte binary format, +70 dBmV to -40 dBmV in one dBmV increments, and 375 KHz to 42 MHz in 375 KHz increments. The data ultimately is converted to a text based 0 to 1 ranged format for the following neural network algorithms. The data is

[illegible]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110	112	114	116	118	120	122	124	126	128	130	132	134	136	138	140	142	144	146	148	150	152	154	156	158	160	162	164	166	168	170	172	174	176	178	180	182	184	186	188	190	192	194	196	198	200
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	72	75	78	81	84	87	90	93	96	99	102	105	108	111	114	117	120	123	126	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	153	156	159	162	165	168	171	174	177	180	183	186	189	192	195	198	201	204	207	210	213	216	219	222	225	228	231	234	237	240	243	246	249	252	255	258	261	264	267	270	273	276	279	282	285	288	291	294	297	300
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	104	108	112	116	120	124	128	132	136	140	144	148	152	156	160	164	168	172	176	180	184	188	192	196	200	204	208	212	216	220	224	228	232	236	240	244	248	252	256	260	264	268	272	276	280	284	288	292	296	300	304	308	312	316	320	324	328	332	336	340	344	348	352	356	360	364	368	372	376	380	384	388	392	396	400
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220	225	23																																																						

[illegible][illegible]

application (64K or 1M limited) to run under Windows® software, and had its memory allocation functions enhanced and its graphic functions deleted. The new source code, AISI.C is submitted herewith. This permits the program to use the extensive virtual memory of Windows® software, and to execute quickly without graphics overhead.

5 The back propagation neural network implemented in the illustrative embodiment comprises a three-layer, fully interconnected, feed forward, biased network. With reference to Fig. 6, the circles indicate nodes of the illustrative back propagation neural network and the arrows indicate node connection weights. It is evident that not all nodes and not all connections are illustrated.

10 The training data was input into a particle swarm optimizer designed to output the weights of a back propagation neural network. The particle swarm optimizer used 112 input processing elements, 116 hidden processing elements and 4 output processing elements. The 112 input processing elements represent the 112 bytes of spectral data. The four output processing elements represent the four classes of spectra:
15 clean; CB noise; common path distortion; and, AM radio noise. The number of hidden processing elements was determined by squaring the number of input processing elements, squaring the number of output processing elements, adding these two squares, and taking the square root. This figure was slightly greater than 112. A few extra processing units were added for processing safety, yielding the 116 figure.

20 The particle swarm optimizer was run in the global mode with a small number of particles, for example, 10 to 15, due to the mass of input data. This permitted the entire population to be examined for optimum solutions, rather than a small neighborhood of particles. This method yielded a training time reduction. An acceptable training sum-squared error of .02 and an acceptable test identification accuracy of 95%
25 were sought. Both of these objectives were exceeded using the particle swarm optimizer run file AISI.RUN, which is submitted herewith.

 The particle swarm optimizer was run a total of 6 times and all runs converged with an error less than 0.02. Most of the training runs were completed in about 10 hours of processing time on an IBM compatible 486, 66 MHz PC 30. The
30 output file from the particle swarm optimizer, which is the weights of the back

propagation network, was input and run using the back propagation algorithm supplied in COMPUTATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PC TOOLS, *supra*. Within seconds, the algorithm produced and output the classification file which is submitted herewith.. The *RUN, *NET, *WTS, and various other required back propagation files are submitted herewith.

- 5 Several of the weight files produced by the particle swarm optimizer were tested and all produced similar results.

In other embodiments of the invention, return path ingress during periods of acceptable ingress is collected, and (a) profile(s) of the ingress noise spectrum is (are) developed. A single profile may be developed, or multiple profiles may be developed for
10 different times during the day, such as hourly, or by weekday, Saturday and Sunday, or by week or month of the year, and so on. These profiles may be the result of a single data collection in a period during which return path performance is acceptable, or may be the results of averaging over several data collection periods. The profile(s) may be cumulative, being updated, for example, periodically, with current information. In any
15 event, the return path spectrum at any time can be processed according to the method against the collected return path spectral data using a neural net to identify times at which ingress is markedly different than the return path spectral data against which it is being compared. This embodiment can be used independently of, or in conjunction with, the first embodiment. This information can thus be used both to determine the overall
20 condition of the system and to isolate locations and sources of ingress noise into the return path.

These methods can be implemented using the identified hardware and software by the cable technician to identify sources of ingress into a cable system to help the cable technician in locating ingress sites and taking corrective action.

Claims

1. A method of identifying a source of ingress into a network including storing frequency spectra of known sources of ingress, comparing the
5 frequency spectrum of ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress, and determining from the comparison which of the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress is closest to the frequency spectrum of the ingress.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein comparing the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and determining from
10 the comparison which of the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress is closest to the frequency spectrum of the ingress together include finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.
3. The method of claim 2 wherein finding an optimum solution to the
15 problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes teaching a neural network the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.
4. The method of claim 3 wherein finding an optimum solution to the
20 problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.
5. The method of claim 4 wherein teaching a neural network the
25 frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress together include using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

003720 "5T9T950

6. The method of claim 1 further including digitizing the frequency spectrum of the ingress.

7. The method of claim 6 wherein comparing the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and determining from the comparison which frequency spectrum of a known source of ingress is closest to the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress together include finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes teaching a neural network the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

10. The method of claim 9 wherein teaching a neural network the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress together include using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

11. The method of claim 6 wherein comparing the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes digitizing the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein comparing the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and determining from the comparison which of the thus-digitized

09518515 "071800

frequency spectra of known sources of ingress is closest to the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress together include finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

5 13. The method of claim 12 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes teaching a neural network the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

10 14. The method of claim 13 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

15 15. The method of claim 14 wherein teaching a neural network the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress together include using a particle swarm optimizer to
20 find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

25 16. The method of claim 1 wherein comparing the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes digitizing the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

30 17. The method of claim 16 wherein comparing the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and determining from the comparison which thus-digitized frequency spectrum of a known source of ingress is closest to the frequency spectrum of the ingress together include finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency

09619615 "0"1900

spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes teaching a neural network the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

19. The method of claim 18 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress includes using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein teaching a neural network the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress together include using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

21. Apparatus for identifying a source of ingress into a network including memory for storing frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and a device for comparing the frequency spectrum of the ingress to frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and determining from the comparison which frequency spectrum of a known source of ingress is closest to the frequency spectrum of the ingress.

22. The apparatus of claim 21 wherein the device includes a device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

23. The apparatus of claim 22 wherein the device includes a neural network, the device teaching the neural network the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

24. The apparatus of claim 23 wherein the device includes a back propagation neural network for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

5 25. The apparatus of claim 24 wherein the device further includes a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress, the neural network and back propagation neural network together including a particle swarm optimizer for finding an optimum solution to the problem of
10 comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

26. The apparatus of claim 21 wherein the device includes a device for digitizing the frequency spectrum of the ingress.

27. The apparatus of claim 26 wherein the device includes a device for
15 finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

28. The apparatus of claim 27 wherein the device includes a neural network, the device teaching the neural network the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

20 29. The apparatus of claim 28 wherein the device includes a back propagation neural network for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

30. The apparatus of claim 29 wherein the neural network and back
25 propagation neural network together include a particle swarm optimizer for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

31. The apparatus of claim 26 wherein the device includes a device for digitizing the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and the memory includes a
30 memory for storing the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

09615615-021800

32. The apparatus of claim 31 wherein the device includes a device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

5 33. The apparatus of claim 32 wherein the device includes a neural network, the device teaching the neural network the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

34. The apparatus of claim 33 wherein the device further includes a back propagation neural network for finding an optimum solution to the problem of
10 comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

35. The apparatus of claim 34 wherein the neural network and back propagation neural network together include a particle swarm optimizer for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized frequency spectrum
15 of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

36. The apparatus of claim 21 wherein the device includes a device for digitizing the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and the memory includes a memory for storing the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

37. The apparatus of claim 36 wherein the device includes a device for
20 finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the stored frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

38. The apparatus of claim 37 wherein the device includes a neural network, the device teaching the neural network the thus-digitized frequency spectra of
25 known sources of ingress.

39. The apparatus of claim 38 further including a back propagation neural network for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

40. The apparatus of claim 39 wherein the neural network and the back propagation neural network together include a particle swarm optimizer for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the frequency spectrum of the ingress to the thus-digitized frequency spectra of known sources of ingress.

5 41. A method of establishing ingress into a network including developing a first frequency spectrum indicative of the condition of the network at a first time during the operation of the network, developing a second frequency spectrum indicative of the condition of the network at a second, later time, comparing the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum, and determining from the
10 comparison a condition of the network at the second time.

42. The method of claim 41 wherein the first frequency spectrum indicative of the condition of the network at a first time during the operation of the network includes a first frequency spectrum indicative of a baseline condition of the network.

15 43. The method of claim 41 wherein comparing the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum and determining from the comparison the condition of the network at the second time together include finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum.

20 44. The method of claim 43 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum includes teaching a neural network the first frequency spectrum.

45. The method of claim 44 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency
25 spectrum includes using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum.

46. The method of claim 45 wherein teaching a neural network the first frequency spectrum and using a back propagation neural network to find an
30 optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the

first frequency spectrum together include using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum.

47. The method of claim 41 further including digitizing the second
5 frequency spectrum.

48. The method of claim 47 wherein comparing the thus-digitized
second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum and determining from the
comparison the condition of the network at the second time together include finding an
optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency
10 spectrum to the first frequency spectrum.

49. The method of claim 48 wherein finding an optimum solution to
the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the first
frequency spectrum includes teaching a neural network the first frequency spectrum.

50. The method of claim 49 wherein finding an optimum solution to
15 the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the first
frequency spectrum includes using a back propagation neural network to find an
optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency
spectrum to the first frequency spectrum.

51. The method of claim 50 wherein teaching a neural network the
20 first frequency spectrum and using a back propagation neural network to find an
optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency
spectrum to the first frequency spectrum together include using a particle swarm
optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized
second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum.

52. The method of claim 47 wherein comparing the second frequency
25 spectrum to the first frequency spectrum includes digitizing the first frequency spectrum.

53. The method of claim 52 wherein comparing the thus-digitized
second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum and
determining from the comparison a condition of the network together include finding an

optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum.

54. The method of claim 53 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum includes teaching a neural network the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum.

55. The method of claim 54 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum includes using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum.

56. The method of claim 55 wherein teaching a neural network the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum together include using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum.

57. The method of claim 41 wherein comparing the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum includes digitizing the first frequency spectrum.

58. The method of claim 57 wherein comparing the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum and determining from the comparison a condition of the network together include finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum.

59. The method of claim 58 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum includes teaching a neural network the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum.

60. The method of claim 59 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum includes using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum.

61. The method of claim 60 wherein teaching a neural network the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum together include using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum.

62. The method of claim 41 wherein the at least one first frequency spectrum indicative of the condition of the network at a first time during the operation of the network includes multiple first frequency spectra indicative of the condition of the network at multiple first times during the operation of the network, and the multiple first frequency spectra are combined prior to comparing the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra.

63. The method of claim 62 wherein the combined first frequency spectra indicative of the condition of the network at multiple first times during the operation of the network include combined first frequency spectra indicative of a baseline condition of the network.

64. The method of claim 62 wherein comparing the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra and determining from the comparison the condition of the network at the second time together include finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra.

65. The method of claim 64 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra includes teaching a neural network the combined first frequency spectra.

66. The method of claim 65 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra includes using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra.

67. The method of claim 66 wherein teaching a neural network the combined first frequency spectra and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra together include using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra.

68. The method of claim 62 further including digitizing the second frequency spectrum.

69. The method of claim 68 wherein comparing the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra and determining from the comparison the condition of the network at the second time together include finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra.

70. The method of claim 69 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra includes teaching a neural network the combined first frequency spectra.

71. The method of claim 70 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra includes using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra.

72. The method of claim 71 wherein teaching a neural network the combined first frequency spectra and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency

09618615 071800

spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra together include using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra.

73. The method of claim 68 wherein comparing the second frequency
5 spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra includes digitizing the first frequency spectra.

74. The method of claim 73 wherein comparing the thus-digitized
second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra and
determining from the comparison a condition of the network together include finding an
10 optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra.

75. The method of claim 74 wherein finding an optimum solution to
the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-
digitized combined first frequency spectra includes teaching a neural network the thus-
15 digitized combined first frequency spectra.

76. The method of claim 75 wherein finding an optimum solution to
the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-
digitized combined first frequency spectra includes using a back propagation neural
network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized
20 second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra.

77. The method of claim 76 wherein teaching a neural network the
thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra and using a back propagation neural
network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized
second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra
25 together include using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the
problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-
digitized combined first frequency spectra.

78. The method of claim 62 wherein comparing the second frequency
spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra includes digitizing the combined first
30 frequency spectra.

09545645 071800

79. The method of claim 78 wherein comparing the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra and determining from the comparison a condition of the network together include finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized
5 combined first frequency spectra.

80. The method of claim 79 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra includes teaching a neural network the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra.

10 81. The method of claim 80 wherein finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra includes using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra.

15 82. The method of claim 81 wherein teaching a neural network the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra together include using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of
20 comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra.

83. Apparatus for establishing ingress into a network, the apparatus including a device for receiving frequency spectra, the device receiving at least one first frequency spectrum indicative of the condition of the network at a first time during the
25 operation of the network, the device receiving a second frequency spectrum indicative of the condition of the network at a second, later time, the device further comparing the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum and determining from the comparison the condition of the network at the second time.

84. The apparatus of claim 83 wherein the first frequency spectrum
30 indicative of the condition of the network at a first time during the operation of the

09643645 "0"4800
008729 "5"984560

network includes a first frequency spectrum indicative of a baseline condition of the network.

85. The apparatus of claim 83 wherein the device for comparing the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum and determining from the comparison the condition of the network at the second time together include a device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum.

86. The apparatus of claim 85 wherein the device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum includes a device for teaching a neural network the first frequency spectrum.

87. The apparatus of claim 86 wherein the device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum includes a device for using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum.

88. The apparatus of claim 87 wherein the device for teaching a neural network the first frequency spectrum and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum together include a device for using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum.

89. The apparatus of claim 83 wherein the device further includes a device for digitizing the second frequency spectrum.

90. The apparatus of claim 89 wherein the device for comparing the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum and determining from the comparison the condition of the network at the second time together include a device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum.

09613615 "071300
00370" 57937960

propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum.

98. The apparatus of claim 97 wherein the device for teaching a neural
5 network the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum together include a device for using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-
10 digitized first frequency spectrum.

99. The apparatus of claim 83 wherein the device for comparing the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum includes a device for digitizing the first frequency spectrum.

100. The apparatus of claim 99 wherein the device for comparing the
15 second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum and determining from the comparison a condition of the network together include a device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum.

101. The apparatus of claim 100 wherein the device for finding an
20 optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum includes a device for teaching a neural network the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum.

102. The apparatus of claim 101 wherein the device for finding an
optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the
25 thus-digitized first frequency spectrum includes a device for using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum.

103. The apparatus of claim 102 wherein the device for teaching a
neural network the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum and using a back propagation
30 neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second

09618615 071800

frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum together include a device for using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized first frequency spectrum.

5 104. The apparatus of claim 83 wherein the at least one first frequency spectrum indicative of the condition of the network at a first time during the operation of the network includes multiple first frequency spectra indicative of the condition of the network at multiple first times during the operation of the network, and the device combines the multiple first frequency spectra prior to comparing the second frequency
10 spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra.

 105. The apparatus of claim 104 wherein the combined first frequency spectra indicative of the condition of the network at multiple first times during the operation of the network include combined first frequency spectra indicative of a baseline condition of the network.

15 106. The apparatus of claim 104 wherein the device for comparing the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra and determining from the comparison the condition of the network at the second time together include a device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra.

20 107. The apparatus of claim 106 wherein the device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra includes a device for teaching a neural network the combined first frequency spectra.

 108. The method of claim 107 wherein the device for finding an
25 optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra includes a device for using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra.

 109. The apparatus of claim 108 wherein the device for teaching a
30 neural network the combined first frequency spectra and using a back propagation neural

09518615 "071800

network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra together include a device for using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra.

5 110. The apparatus of claim 104 wherein the device further includes a device for digitizing the second frequency spectrum.

111. The apparatus of claim 110 wherein the device for comparing the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra and determining from the comparison the condition of the network at the second time
10 together include a device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra.

112. The apparatus of claim 111 wherein the device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra includes a device for teaching a neural
15 network the combined first frequency spectra.

113. The apparatus of claim 112 wherein the device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra includes a device for using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of
20 the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra.

114. The apparatus of claim 113 wherein the device for teaching a neural network the combined first frequency spectra and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra together include a
25 device for using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra.

115. The apparatus of claim 110 wherein the device for comparing the second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra includes a device for
30 digitizing the first frequency spectra.

116. The apparatus of claim 115 wherein the device for comparing the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra and determining from the comparison a condition of the network together include a device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-
5 digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra.

117. The apparatus of claim 116 wherein the device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra includes a device for
10 teaching a neural network the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra.

118. The apparatus of claim 117 wherein the device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra includes a device for using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of
15 comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra.

119. The apparatus of claim 118 wherein the device for teaching a neural network the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of
20 the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra together include a device for using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the thus-digitized second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra.

120. The apparatus of claim 104 wherein the device for comparing the
25 second frequency spectrum to the combined first frequency spectra includes a device for digitizing the combined first frequency spectra.

121. The apparatus of claim 120 wherein the device for comparing the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra and determining from the comparison a condition of the network together include a device

09618615 "071800
008720 57887960

for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra.

122. The apparatus of claim 121 wherein the device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra includes a device for teaching a neural network the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra.

123. The apparatus of claim 122 wherein the device for finding an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra includes a device for using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra.

124. The apparatus of claim 123 wherein the device for teaching a neural network the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra and using a back propagation neural network to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra together include a device for using a particle swarm optimizer to find an optimum solution to the problem of comparison of the second frequency spectrum to the thus-digitized combined first frequency spectra.

09618615 071800

A method of identifying a source of ingress into a network includes storing frequency spectra of known sources of ingress, comparing the frequency spectrum of ingress to the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress, and determining from the comparison which of the frequency spectra of known sources of ingress is closest to the frequency spectrum of the ingress. Apparatus for identifying a source of ingress into a network includes memory for storing frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and a device for comparing the frequency spectrum of the ingress to frequency spectra of known sources of ingress and determining from the comparison which frequency spectrum of a known source of ingress is closest to the frequency spectrum of the ingress. A method of establishing ingress into a network includes developing a first frequency spectrum indicative of the condition of the network at a first time during the operation of the network, developing a second frequency spectrum indicative of the condition of the network at a second, later time, comparing the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum, and determining from the comparison a condition of the network at the second time. Apparatus for establishing ingress into a network includes a device for receiving frequency spectra. The device receives at least one first frequency spectrum indicative of the condition of the network at a first time during the operation of the network, and a second frequency spectrum indicative of the condition of the network at a second, later time. The device compares the second frequency spectrum to the first frequency spectrum and determines from the comparison the condition of the network at the second time.

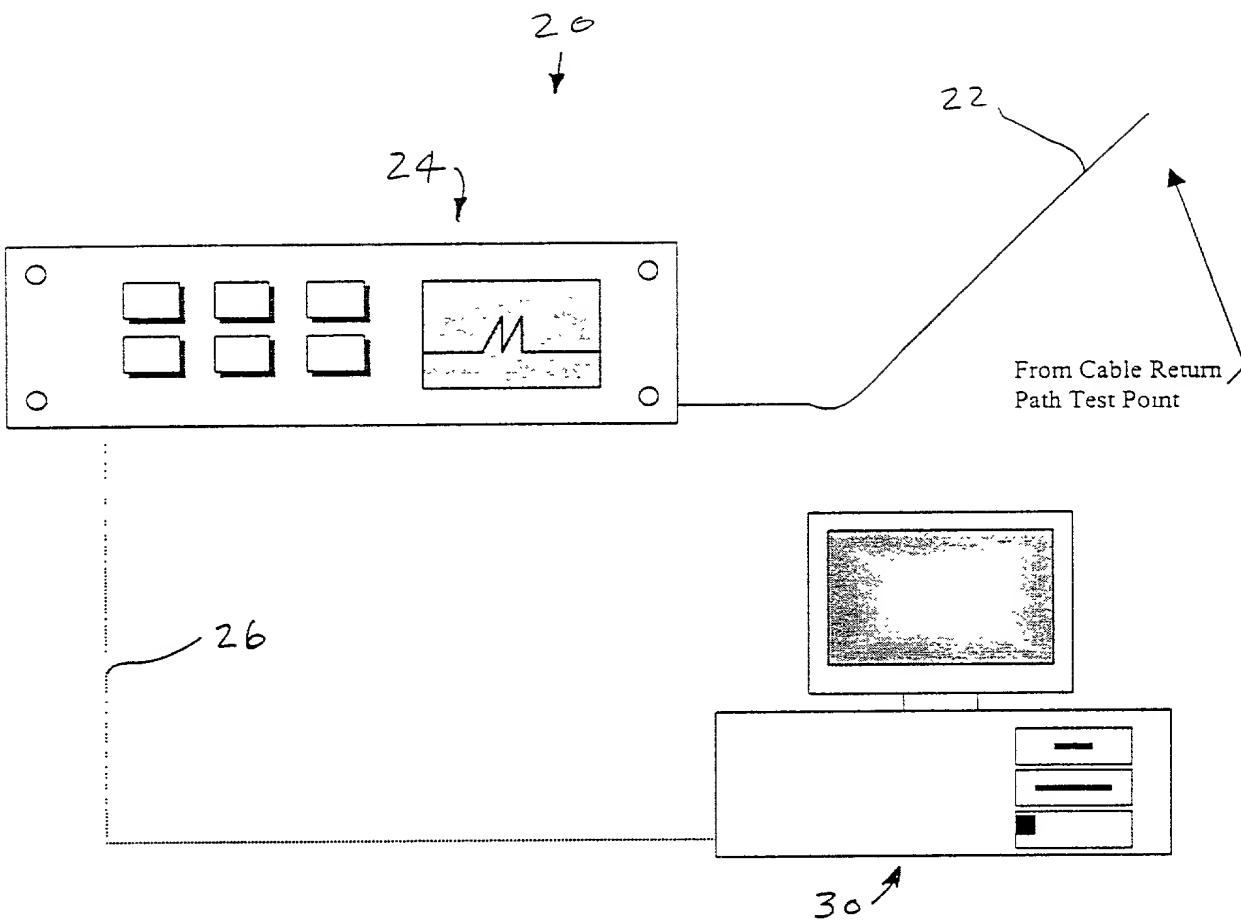
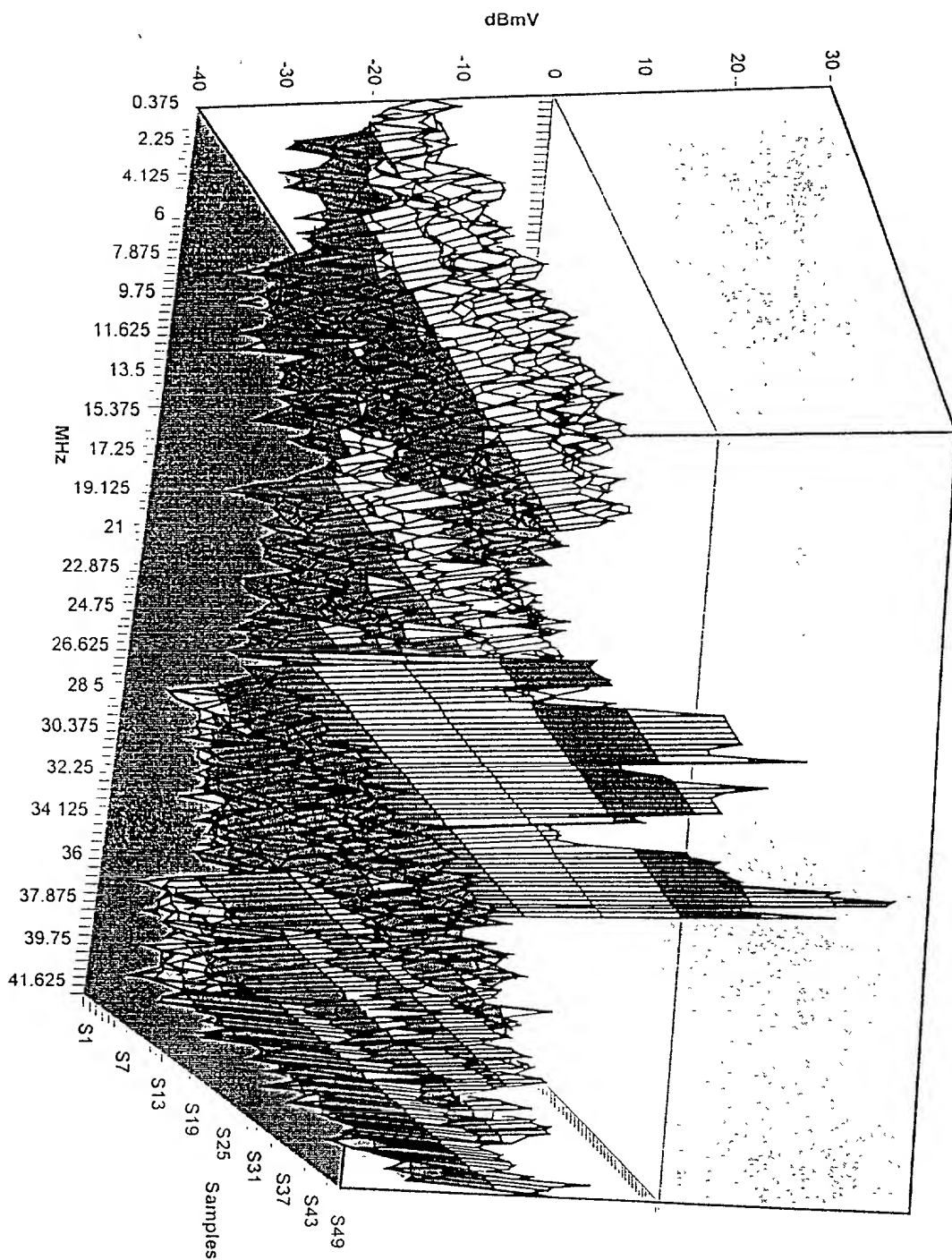


FIG. 1

CB Samples (50)



F16.2

09618615 071300

AM Samples (50)

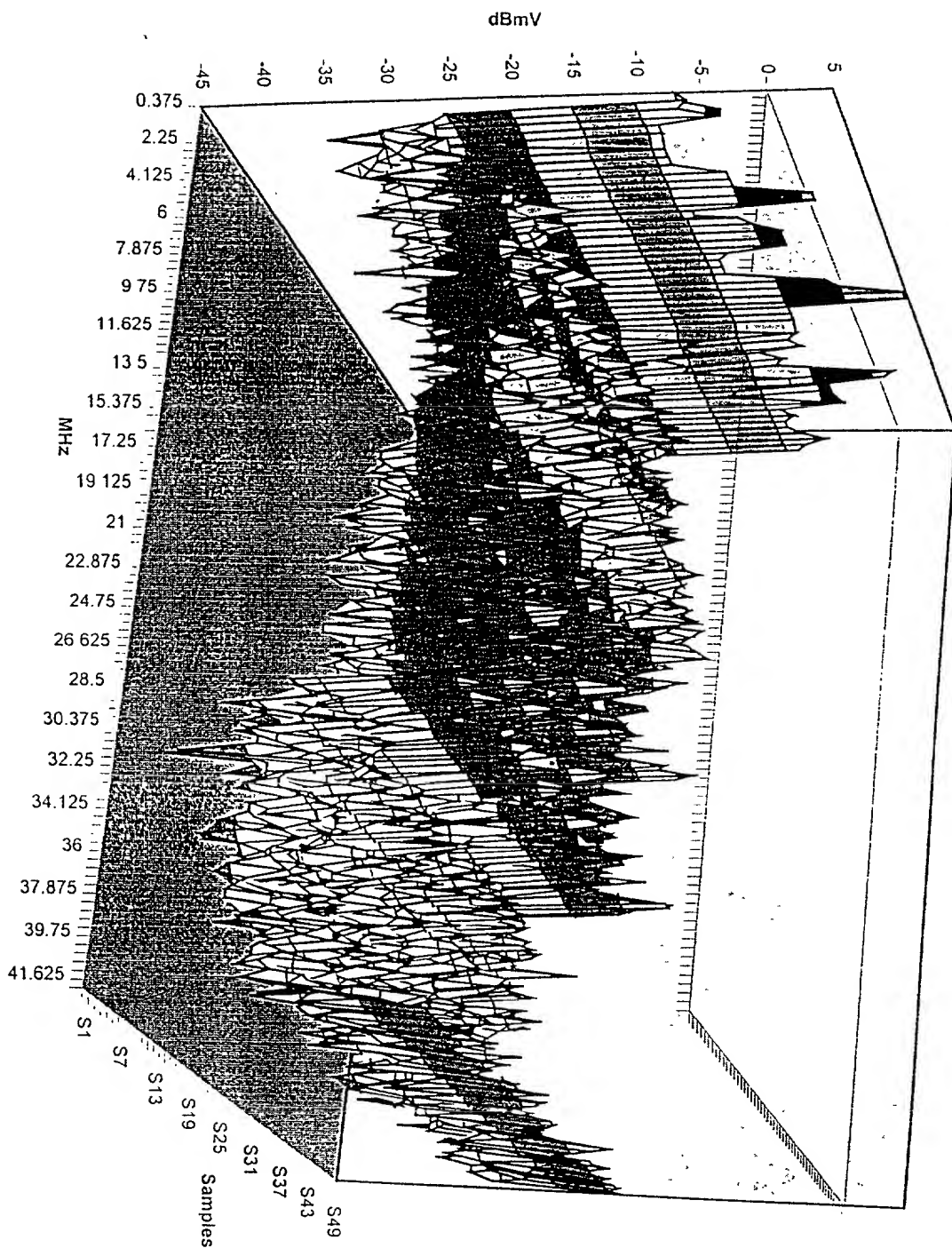


FIG. 3

09618615.071800

Common Path Samples (50)

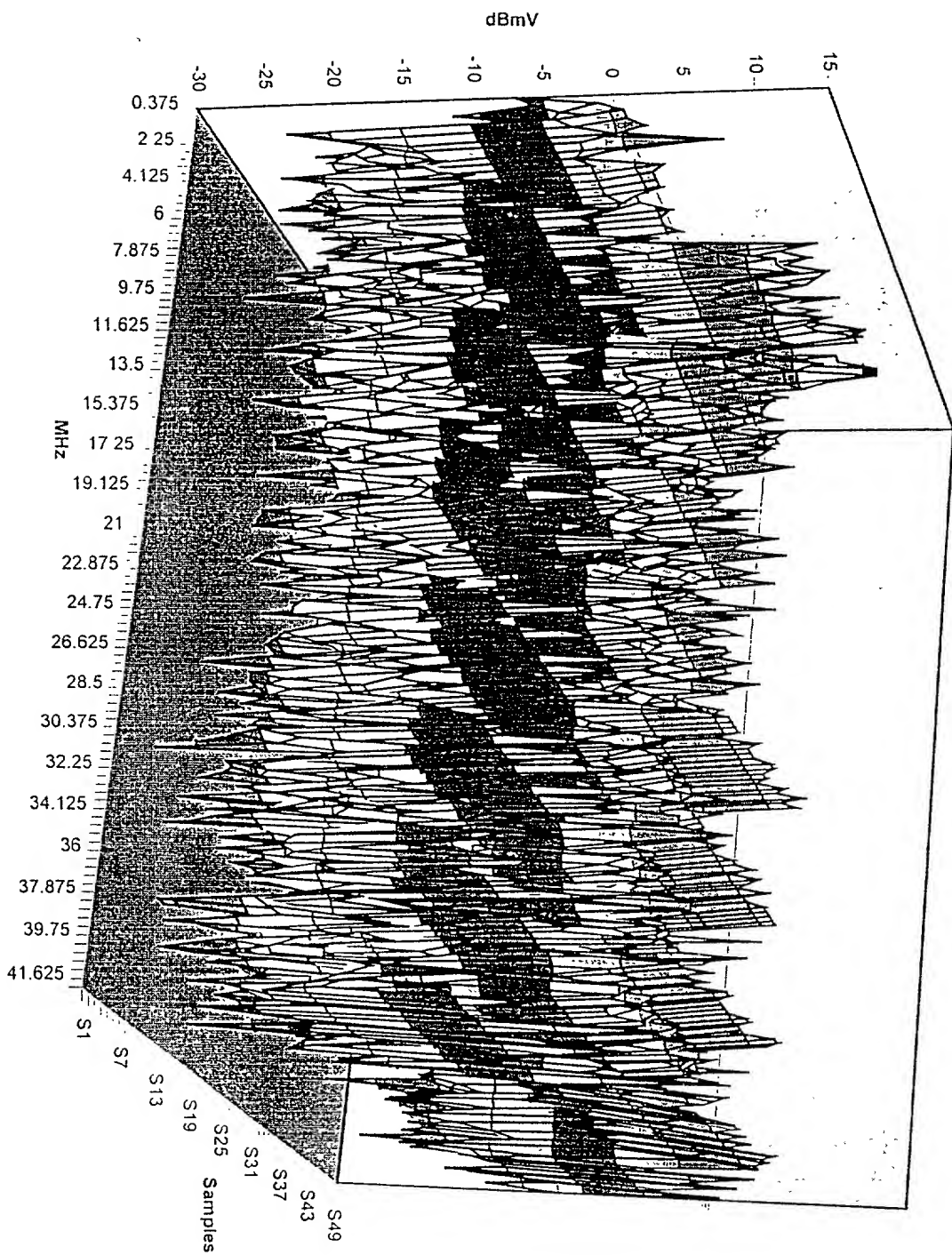


FIG. 4

09618515 071800

System Noise Samples (50)

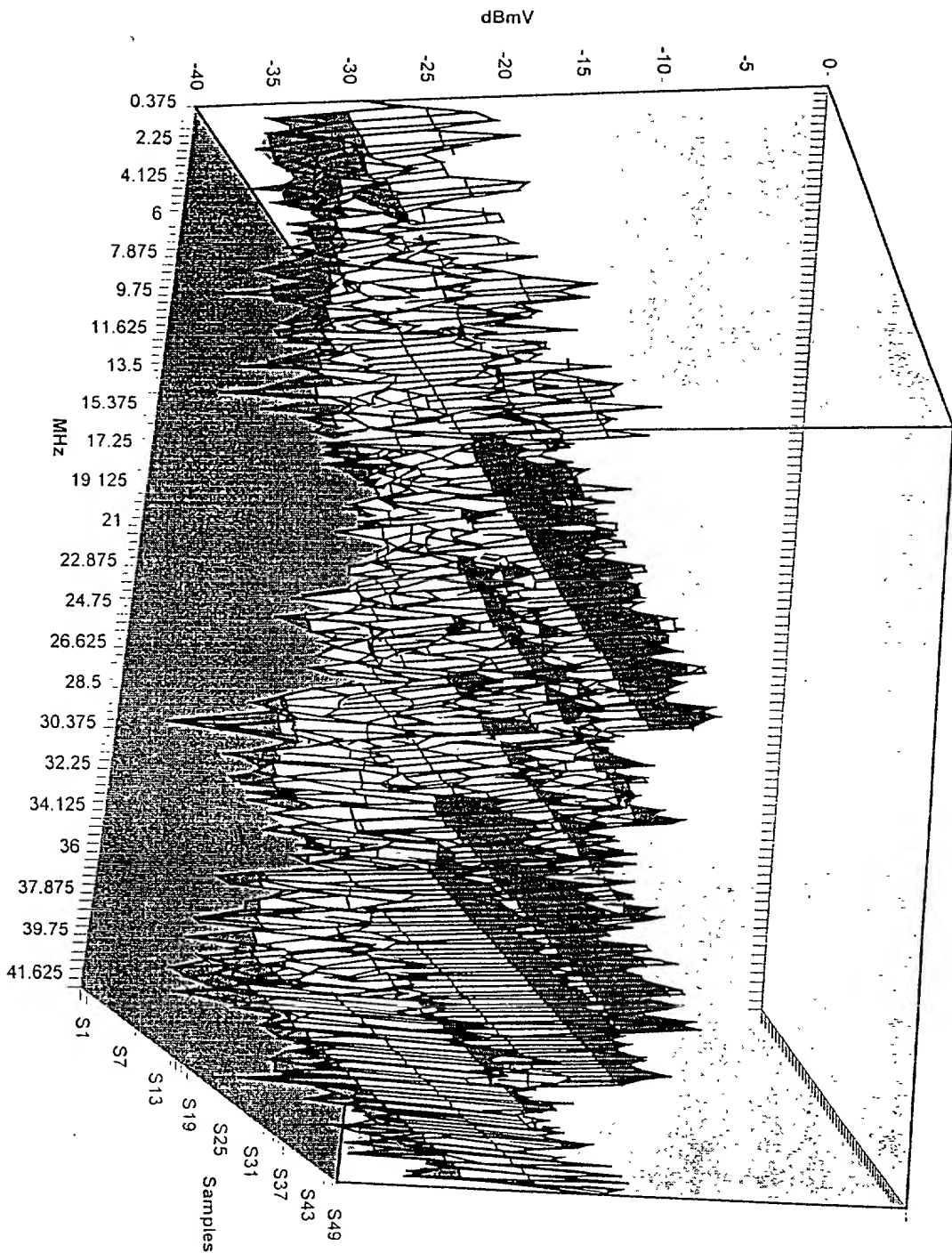


FIG. 5

09618645 074800

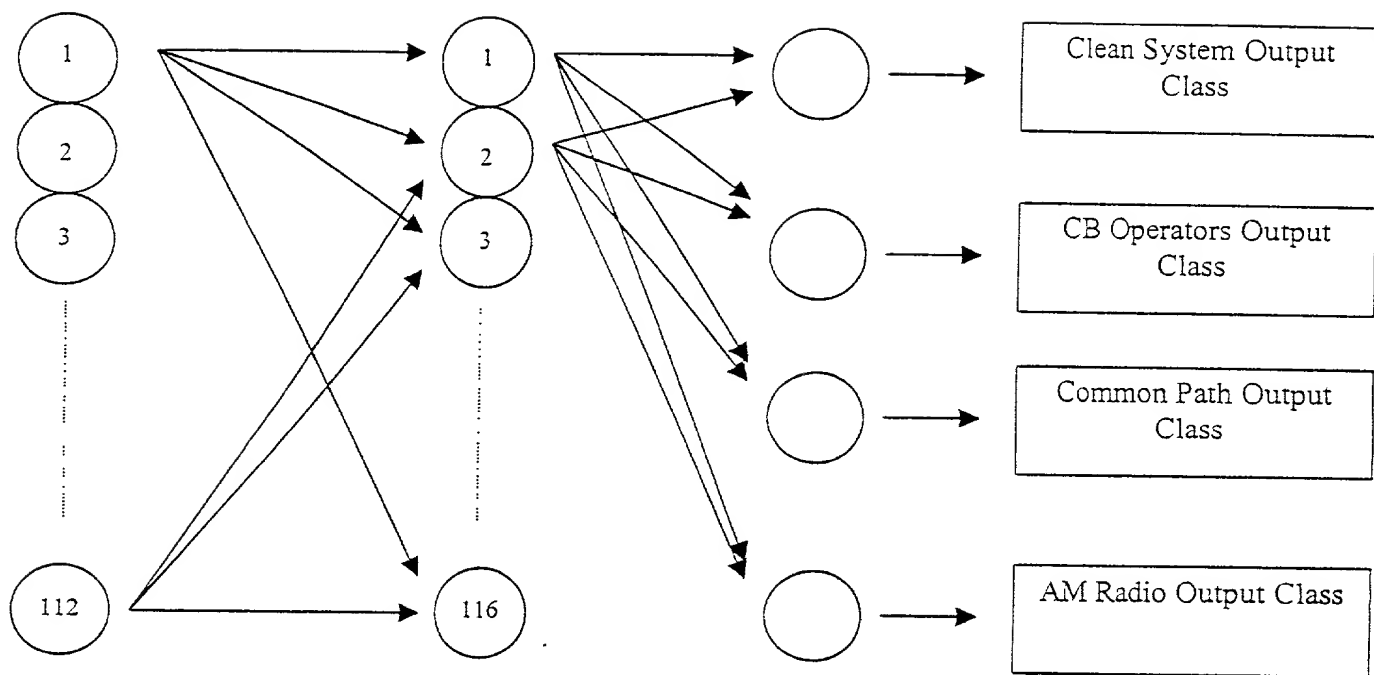


FIG. 6

Docket No.
6573-62441

Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

English Language Declaration

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

the specification of which

(check one)

☒ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed on _____ as United States Application No. or PCT International Application Number _____ and was amended on _____ (if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(a)-(d) or Section 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or Section 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority Not Claimed

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

60/144,678

7/20/99

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U. S. C. Section 120 of any United States application(s), or Section 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, C. F. R., Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status)
(patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status)
(patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status)
(patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. *(list name and registration number)*

Richard D. Conard

27321

Send Correspondence to: **Barnes & Thornburg**
11 S. Meridian Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Direct Telephone Calls to: *(name and telephone number)*
Richard D. Conard (317) 231-7285

Full name of sole or first inventor Gary W. Sinde	
Sole or first inventor's signature <i>Gary W. Sinde</i>	Date 17-July-2000
Residence Indianapolis, Indiana	
Citizenship U.S.	
Post Office Address 7918 Hearthstone Way	

Full name of second inventor, if any	
Second inventor's signature	Date
Residence	
Citizenship	
Post Office Address	